

Iron County Register.

BY ELI D. AKE.

OUR GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND TRUTH.

TERMS—\$1.50 a Year, in Advance.

VOLUME XIV.

IRONTON, MO., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1880.

NUMBER 13.

Official Directory.

LOWMEYER H. DAVIS, M. C., Fourth District, Cape Girardeau.
LOUIS F. DIXON, Judge 26th Circuit, Potosi.
WILL R. EDGAR, Prosecuting Attorney, Iron-ton.
J. W. BERRYMAN, Representative, Arcadia.
FRANK DINGER, Probate Judge, Iron-ton; JOHN L. STEPHENS, Bellevue, and JOHN KEM-FER, Des Moines, Associate Judges.
JOHN F. T. EDWARDS, Judge of Probate Court, Iron-ton.
JAMES BUFORD, Sheriff and Collector, Iron-ton.
JOSEPH HUFF, Clerk Circuit Court, Iron-ton.
G. B. NALL, Clerk County Court, Iron-ton.
J. B. WHITEWORTH, Treasurer, Iron-ton.
WM. E. BELL, Assessor, Bellevue.
JACOB T. AKE, Public Administrator, Iron-ton.
DR. N. C. GRIFITH, Coroner, Iron-ton.

Circuit Court is held on the Fourth Monday in October and April.
County Court convenes on the First Monday of March, June, September and December.
Probate Court is held on the First Monday in February, May, August and November.

SOCIETIES.

MIDIAN CHAPTER, No. 71, R. A., meets on the first and third Tuesdays in every month, at 7 o'clock P. M., in the Masonic Hall, Iron-ton.
GRAND LODGE, No. 133, A. F. & A. M., meets in Masonic Hall, Iron-ton, on the Saturday of or preceding the full moon in each month.
MASONIC LODGE No. 351, A. F. & A. M., meets in the Masonic Hall, Cross Roads, on the Saturday of or preceding the full moon in each month.
IRON-ON ENCAMPMENT, No. 29, I. O. O. F., meets in the Odd-Fellows' Hall, Iron-ton, on the first and third Thursdays of every month.
IRON LODGE No. 107, I. O. O. F., meets every Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, in Iron-ton.
PHOENIX LODGE No. 330, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening, in Masonic Hall, Cross Roads.
IRON-ON LODGE No. 6, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, at 8 o'clock, in Iron-ton.
KNIGHTS OF HONOR—Valley Lodge, No. 1870, K. of H., Iron-ton; regular meetings Wednesday evenings, Oct. 6th and 20th; Nov. 3d and 17th and Dec. 1st, 15th and 29th. C. R. PECK, D. J. W. WILKINSON, Reporter.

Churches.

Mass every Sunday at 8 o'clock A. M. in the Chapel of the Holy Cross. Evening instruction, followed by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, at 3 o'clock. At Pilot Knob Catholic Church Mass is celebrated every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.
M. E. Church, Cor. Reynolds and Mountain Streets, Iron-ton. M. Bell, Pastor. Residence: Iron-ton. Mo. Services, Sunday, Fourth Sunday in each month. Sabbath School every Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock.

FRANK DINGER,
Attorney at Law and Notary Public,
Real Estate Agent,
And Agent for the Mutual Life and Home Fire Insurance Companies of New York, and the Kansas Insurance Company.
Office, south of the Court House, IRONTON, MO.

BERNARD ZWART,
Attorney at Law,
Iron-ton, Missouri.
PAYS PROMPT ATTENTION
To Collections, taking depositions. Paying taxes in all counties in Southeast Missouri, to settlements of Estate and all Partnership accounts. Business at the land office, purchase and sale of Mineral lands, and all Law-Business entrusted to his care. Examination of land titles and conveying a specialty.

C. D. YANCEY
Attorney at Law,
509 Olive St., Louis, Mo.; PIEDMONT, MO.
PRACTICE in the Federal Courts, Circuit Court and Court of Appeals in St. Louis, and in all the courts of record in Southeast Missouri.

W. R. EDGAR,
Attorney at Law,
Prosecuting Attorney for Iron Co., IRONTON, MO.
WILL PAY PROMPT ATTENTION
To Collections, and all Business in the State Courts. Office, south of court-house square.

FRANK COOLEY,
Attorney at Law,
FARMINGTON, MISSOURI.
GIVES prompt and careful attention to all business entrusted to him.

Dr. A. S. Prince,
DENTIST
IRONTON, MO.
Room 13, AMERICAN HOTEL.

TENDERS his professional services to the people of this section. He will be found at all times at the place above named, and will give prompt attention to the demands of his patrons.

MRS. M. C. GIDEON,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN
(Graduate of Homeopathic College, St. Louis.)
H. offers her services to her old patients and friends. Treats all classes of diseases, especially chronic cases. Gives Vapor Baths at her residence, equal in effect to the Hot Springs baths. Also, Electrical and Medical treatment. In Rheumatism and Neuralgia is her treatment especially successful.
ATTENDS TO CALLS AT ALL HOURS.

J. J. GILMORE,
(Representing Southeast Missouri)
WITH
G. W. Gauss' Sons
Wholesale Dealers in
Boots and Shoes
419 WASHINGTON AVENUE,
mar23 St. Louis, Mo.

William P. McCarver,
IRON-ON, MISSOURI.
IS SELLING SADDLERY AND HARNESS at cost. Object: to make room for new stock, which he will have about the 6th of October, 1880.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue and authority of an execution issued from the office of the clerk of the circuit court of St. Francois county, Mo., and to me, the undersigned sheriff, delivered, in favor of B. Ruchman, and against John M. Legrand, bearing date June 14th, 1880, and returnable to the November term, 1880, of the St. Francois county circuit court, I have levied it upon and seized the following described real estate and property, lying and being in Iron county, Mo., as the property of John M. Legrand, and described as follows, to wit:

The south half of lot two in block two, and lots five and six, in block nine, in the town of Pilot Knob, Iron county, Mo.; And I will, on

Friday, October 29th, 1880,

at the east front door of the courthouse, in the city of Iron-ton, Iron county, Mo., between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. of that day, and during the session of the circuit court, sell, at public vendue, all the right, title, claim, estate and property of the said John M. Legrand, of, in and to the above described real estate and property, for cash in hand, to the highest bidder, to satisfy said execution and costs. JAS. BUFORD, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue and authority of a special execution issued from the office of the clerk of the circuit court of Iron county, Missouri, and to me, the undersigned sheriff, delivered, in favor of the State of Missouri, at the relation and to the use of James Buford, collector of the revenue for Iron county, Missouri, plaintiff, and against John G. Popp and all unknown interested parties, defendants, bearing date September 24th, 1880, and returnable to the October term, 1880, thereof, I have levied it upon and seized the following described real estate and property, lying and being in Iron county, Missouri, as the property of said defendants and described as follows, to wit:

The east half of the southeast quarter of section 21; the west half southwest quarter of section 22, township 35, range 1 west.

And I will, on

Thursday, October 28th, 1880,

at the east front door of the courthouse, in the city of Iron-ton, Iron county, Missouri, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. of that day, and during the session of the circuit court, sell, at public vendue, all the right, title, claim, estate and property of the said defendants, of, in and to the above described real estate and property, for cash in hand, to the highest bidder, to satisfy said execution and costs. JAS. BUFORD, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue and authority of a special execution issued from the office of the clerk of the circuit court of Iron county, Missouri, and to me, the undersigned sheriff, delivered, in favor of the State of Missouri, at the relation and to the use of James Buford, collector of the revenue for Iron county, Missouri, plaintiff, and against H. Murphy and all unknown interested parties, defendants, bearing date September 24th, 1880, and returnable to the October term, 1880, thereof, I have levied it upon and seized the following described real estate and property, lying and being in Iron county, Mo., as the property of the above named defendants, and described as follows, to wit:

The southeast quarter and the west half of lot 1 of northeast quarter, and the east half of lot 1 of the northwest quarter and the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 5; and the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 8—all township 32, range 3 east;

And I will, on

Friday, October 29th, 1880,

at the east front door of the courthouse, in the city of Iron-ton, Iron county, Mo., between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. of that day, and during the session of the circuit court, sell, at public vendue, all the right, title, claim, estate and property of the said defendants, of, in and to the above described real estate and property, for cash in hand, to the highest bidder, to satisfy said execution and costs. JAS. BUFORD, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue and authority of a special execution issued from the office of the clerk of the circuit court of Iron county, Missouri, and to me, the undersigned sheriff, delivered, in favor of the State of Missouri, at the relation and to the use of James Buford, collector of the revenue for Iron county, Missouri, plaintiff, and against Henry Baker, Connare G. Bruce and all unknown interested parties, defendants, bearing date Sept. 24, 1880, and returnable to the October term, 1880, thereof, I have levied it upon and seized the following described real estate and property, lying and being in Iron county, Mo., as the property of the above named defendant, and described as follows, to wit:

The east half of the southwest quarter, and the south half of the northwest quarter of section 21; and the south half of the northwest quarter, and the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter, and the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter, of section 28—all in township 35, range 2 east;

And I will, on

Friday, October 29th, 1880,

at the east front door of the courthouse, in the city of Iron-ton, Iron county, Mo., between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. of that day, and during the session of the circuit court, sell, at public vendue, all the right, title, claim, estate and property of the said defendants, of, in and to the above described real estate and property, for cash in hand, to the highest bidder, to satisfy said execution and costs. JAS. BUFORD, Sheriff.

Notice of Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested in the estate of Henry P. Russell, deceased, that we, Mary A. Russell and Mary R. W. Russell, administrators of said estate intend to make final settlement thereof at the next term of the Probate Court of Iron county, Mo., to be begun and held at the courthouse in Iron-ton, on the 1st day of November, 1880. MARY A. RUSSELL, MARY R. W. RUSSELL, Administrators.

More Money!

From Maine to Minnesota goes
A wall that tells of inward throes.
De Golyer's party everywhere
Demands, in a-cents of despair!

More money! more and more and more!
Hundreds of thousands we must pour
Upon the Indians' fires,
And even Garfield's State requires
More money!

In every State the voters rise,
And make a raid on our supplies,
Vermont soaked up our cash in vain,
And we have sunk, in losing Maine,
More money!

In vain our leaders stretch their hands,
And call on their pre-orian bands;
On every side men fall away,
And all is lost, unless we pay
More money!

In this our grand campaign of cash
Nothing can keep us from a smash,
From going as Maine went, — bent,
But that attractive argument,
More money!

The people scorn our candidate,
And mean to vote for Hancock straight.
Who knows where this revolt will stop,
Unless we get, to buy them up,
More money!

Shell out! ye men in every town
Who want to keep the people down,
Noes against votes! is now our cry,
And we must have, in vast supply,
More money!

Suppose a pictorial journal published in Savannah should every week contain a caricature of the traditional Yankee from some offensive aspect or position? Would not a general outcry be raised against the persistent hate of the South from the balldick of William Henry Smith even unto the haunts of Hannibal Hamlin? Pictures appeal to the passions, not to the intellect, to children and uneducated persons. Caricatures of Napoleon and the French as Thackeray testifies fed the blind unreasoning hostility of England to France and made the English masses the easy tools of the landed aristocracy which fattened upon war prices and restrictive legislation. When a Northern pictorial paper therefore persistently for week after week depicts the American of the South as a gaunt, hungry, murderous ruffian, pistol in belt and knife in hand, bent on bloodshed and brutality, is it not plain that such a publication is a moral "weather-breeder" and a social and political enemy of the peace, concord and prosperity of the Union?

A Unanimous Convention of two or three Irish Republicans was held at Saratoga last week and attempts are still making to impose Gen. Garfield upon naturalized voters. It is in order therefore to examine his record upon what are called Irish questions. On March 8, 1867, Mr. Fernando Wood, by a suspension of rules, placed before the House a resolution of "sympathy with the people of Ireland in their pending struggle for constitutional liberty." Fourteen members voted against suspending the rules so as to consider the resolution. Two of these fourteen members are now prominent in the Republican party. One of them is William Windom, of the repudiating State of Minnesota, Senator Conkling's "dark horse" at Chicago. The other is James A. Garfield. Four years later, April 17, 1871, Mr. Kinsella, of Brooklyn, introduced a resolution simply calling upon the Joint High Commissioners of Great Britain and of this country, who were then in session, to consider the cases of certain Americans who for breaches of the neutrality laws then lay in Canadian prisons. The resolution was not received, although a large majority voted affirmatively, for the minority was numerous enough to prevent the necessary two-thirds vote. Among these hostile members were James A. Garfield and his bosom friends, Mr. Charles Foster and Mr. Poland, the latter of whom two years later became his accuser in the Credit Mobilier business.

Many Republicans, in accounting for the solid South, no doubt entertain, and many more pretend to entertain, an entire disbelief that there is any considerable body of colored Democrats in the South. This disbelief is founded neither in fact nor in reason. There is a very considerable number of colored Democrats in the Southern States, for in all of these States there are some colored men, and in some of these States there is a very great number of colored men, who, being of a thrifty and provident turn of mind, have since the war become men of substance. The interests of these men, of course, are identical with the interests of the prudent and prosperous among their white neighbors. A respectable colored man no more enjoys being robbed by thieves in office than does a respectable white man, and as a matter of

self-defense the respectable colored men of the South have been forced to ally themselves with the respectable white men of the South against the tramps, white and black, who ruled and robbed the Southern people, under cover of the Federal bayonets, during the period of reconstruction. One of the most intelligent and influential colored men of the South, Mr. James A. Scott, at Montgomery, Ala., edits the *Advance*, a neat and attractive weekly, which is intended to represent the interests and to express the views and wishes of the better class of blacks, who are necessarily Democrats. In the issue of this paper for October 2 Mr. Scott has an article upon the treatment of the colored race by the Republican party, which it is safe to say that the stalwart journals will not copy when they next undertake to account for the phenomenon of a solid South. But we will give them a fair opportunity to do this by laying it before them:

"The Republican so-called friends of the colored race may as well understand once for all the significance of the overwhelming Democratic majorities in the Southern States. Like the large crops of these States, it means that the South is solid, politically and financially. She is Democratic, and largely made so by the votes of the colored men, because she is solidly opposed to the misrule and corruption of the Republican party and all its leaders North and South. The more the sunlight of education and enlightenment penetrate the dense fog of ignorance and prejudice into which the colored race emerged from a state of slavery, just so much the more will they co-operate and vote with the white race of the South in behalf of the industrial and political prosperity of the section.

"Colored men were taught to believe that the boon of freedom was from the Republican party, and not, as is the fact, from the people of the Northern States as a necessary and unavoidable war measure. They were likewise taught, in their ignorance, that suffrage was a gift of the Republican party for the benefit of their race, and yet, as they have since learned, solely and purely for the perpetuation of the corrupt-rule of that party. Our race are fast learning the truths of history, and have been greatly aided in this direction by the corrupt practices and shameful character of the Republican leaders throughout the land, but more especially here in the South.

"At an early day we flatter ourselves that we will see the true interests of both races in the South to consist of amity of action in business and in politics, and notwithstanding the many obstacles that beset the path our faith has never faltered, for nature and reason were on our side. Success almost complete has rewarded our efforts and made glad the hearts of our people. The two races are harmonious and prosperous as never before, and to-day we go to with pride as a reward of our labors to the 90,000 Democratic majority in Alabama and the 6,000,000 bales of cotton produced in the South. Away, then, with the slanders of the Republican party—the party of false promises, false pretensions and hypocrisy!"

From "Farmer."

Ed. Register—
For once we are having an old-fashioned rainy day. We have not been wholly without rain lately but have not had enough to replenish the wells or render plowing easy. An immense acreage of wheat is being sown, but the obdurate drouth prevented plowing, and what was broken required a great deal of hard labor with harrow, drag, and roller, to reduce the soil to a proper condition for seeding. The farmers used to consider wheat raising here a matter of mere luck; and so it was, on account of the careless manner in which they threw the wheat at the soil; but they have learned, from a very dear experience, that those who thoroughly prepare the soil, and carefully drill in the choicest seed, stand far the best chance for a good crop of wheat. Some beautiful wheat drills, in which the latest improvements are combined, are now to be seen. I must make especial mention of one, because I think it peculiarly suited to your section; though I believe it will soon become the drill everywhere. Six steel runners, with hollow heels, just like those on a corn planter, are set side by side, nine inches apart from center to center; behind these is an axle, upon which are six wheels, about 20 inches in diameter, and with a tire 1½ inches broad, that follow the runners, and press the earth upon the seed, and on this account the machine is commonly called a press-drill. The seat is arranged to slide backward and forward, so that the depth can be regulated by balancing the driver's weight with the amount of seed in the box. This seat is on one end of a lever, the other end being attached to the runners, and the axle being the fulcrum, thus introducing another corn planter feature; and the runners are lifted in turning just as the planter is worked. There are also stirrups, and stops, for regulating depth of seeding. A lever at the right of the driver throws the gearing in and out. The feed is forced by auger-like screws, and the seed falls from the box into the runners in plain sight of the

driver. Price here now \$80. Of course it runs over rocks, roots, and trash, just as a corn planter does; and for this reason I think it suitable for your section. I have forgotten the address and name of maker, though I put up a machine for a friend yesterday.

Another new thing, brought here this season, may be very useful to your Iron County farmers, where it is so hard to keep fences over your rushing streams, and that is a patent flood-gate. Suppose you make a stalk rake head, with long strong teeth, and put journals at each end of the head so that when hung across the stream by these journals the head would keep the teeth upright; but when the water rises above the head the teeth are forced over, on the bottom of the stream, the water and drift passing over them, and when the flood subsides the head draws the teeth to their upright position again. This briefly describes and illustrates the invention, but no one will infringe the patent by making what I have described, and hanging it so fast!

I was going to a Democratic pole raising in Winchester when I closed my last. The rooster was to crow 175 feet from terra firma. The first attempt to get him up to roost had failed; the attempt that day failed, and also the next. Finally they sent for a good Republican in Manchester, who by perseverance, and plenty of tact, and tackle, got the crower up with his lofty perch. Most Democrats condemned the whole thing as a piece of childish folly, and especially as it was very costly, and the bills mainly footed by renegade Republicans, as nearly all our county officers are. Our papers are busy advertising, for the benefit and delectation of the rest of creation, what soundbreds and blacklegs, the Americans run for office; but the people generally seem to fear or feel that the country has gone to the eternal Jim-Jams anyhow, and wants a total reorganization. Meet a friend and you may converse for hours without the slightest reference to politics, but should the subject be touched, and if you are not anticipated, and should express fears as to the permanence of our present government, and nine times out of ten, no matter what party the friend belongs to, you will find your feelings reflected in the friend's mind. Our government has the very worst faults common to all others; it provides ways and means for one class to get the results of other's labor for nothing; and all the inventions of the age, though good in themselves, are used to aggravate a condition of things that is vicious to begin with. People generally are beginning to see this, and to realize also, that neither of the two old parties propose to mend this condition of things, so that if the new third party, the Greenback, would drop its paper money fooleries, and address itself to the task of securing to every man the results of his own labor, it would overwhelm all others. Every party proposes to complicate a system of government already too complex; we need it simplified. Every party proposes to increase the public offices, we need them very greatly decreased. In short we need a form of government as nearly democratic as a representative form of government can be made. The Republican party abolished chattel slavery and then refused to advance against social slavery, which bad customs, and laws, have fastened upon us, just as the Democratic party once, in financial matters, crushed the national bank and then refused to touch the evil of state banks. We are close to a great crisis; if we come through whole it will be by and through the good sense of the people, not through the efforts of politicians, or the success of this political party or that.

I had forgotten to say that our Republican county paper has been sold and is now run on the other track, while two more Democratic sheets boast their canvases and put on chafing gear in Winchester yesterday.

WINCHESTER, Scott Co., Oct. 3d, 1880.

ORDER NO. 40.
Its Inside History. According to Gen. Grant.

A Drunken Account, No Doubt.
The Cincinnati Gazette printed on the 6th inst. the report of an interview between Rev. Dr. C. S. Fowler and Gen. Grant in connection with the history of Hancock's order No. 40. Gen. Grant talked freely to Dr. Fowler, and after the interview gave his written consent to its publication under certain restrictions as to time. The conversation took place in Gen. Grant's library at Galena on the 21st of September. Speaking of Hancock the ex-President said: "Down to 1864 he seemed like a man ambitious to do his duty as an of-

ficer, but in 1864, when McClellan was nominated, Hancock resolved one vote, and this greatly excited and changed him. He was so delighted that he smiled all over; it erased him. Before that we got on well, after that he would hardly speak to me. I was working to enforce the laws of Congress, and he was working for the Presidency. Perhaps he thought I did not praise him enough, but anyhow he hardly spoke to me. It was on my nomination that he was made a brigadier-general in the regular army. When I was made general, Stanton told me it was a compliment to me, and I could name the men to fill the vacancies in the lieutenant-generalship and major-generalship caused by my promotion. I nominated him for the major-generalship in the regular army. He acknowledged it manfully. He was a very fair corps commander, but was never thought of as any great place. When the army of the Potomac was hunting for a commander, it took almost every body. It came over into the west for officers, but nobody ever even suggested Hancock for the place. After he received that vote in 1864 he had the bee in his bonnet and shaped everything to gain Democratic and Southern favor. He has watched and planned still at least he has received the Democratic nomination."

Dr. Fowler—"General, do you think, if he is in sympathy with the south, crazy to be President, ambitious, vain and weak, that they will control him? Do you think that his celebrated order No. 40 represents the direction of his sympathies?"

Grant—"I will give you the true inner history of order No. 40. Congress was striving to prevent Andrew Johnson from undermining the reconstruction laws. Whenever Congress passed a law Andrew Johnson bent his energies to defeat its enforcement and would find pretexts to dodge around. Then Congress would pass another law to hedge him up. So it went on, till Congress had taken from itself all control of the generals commanding the seven districts of the south, except the power to remove them and appoint others in their places. These commanders could remove any civil officers of any grade, judge or governor. When I was made general, and they were determining my power and duties, they gave the general by accident, I think, or without seeing all its involvement, a coordinate power with these district commanders, and as I was senior I gave me authority. Gen. Sheridan was sent to the department of Louisiana, covering Louisiana and Texas. He is very shrewd and very able. He kept his eyes open, learning rapidly the men who were so worthy to occupy their places, and discovering competent and worthy men to put in their places. The legislature of Louisiana passed a law authorizing the issue of \$7,000,000 of levee bonds, ostensibly for the levees. They conditioned their sale on their bringing to the State not less than 80 per cent of their face. The governor and three commissioners were to place the bonds on the market, but they soon found out that the bonds would not bring more than 40 per cent. To avoid the law they invented the plan of borrowing money and using the bonds as collateral. They could borrow about 34 or 35 per cent. of the face of the bonds. Just at this juncture, to prevent these men from defrauding the State, Gen. Sheridan took off the heads of the governor and commissioners, so quick that they did not know what aimed them and appointed good men in their places. For some reason the removed men were very anxious to be reappointed. They employed Reverdy Johnson and another lawyer to work for them, agreeing to pay them \$250,000 if they were reinstated. This is a great deal of money for four men to pay for positions unless there is some special gain in the case. Reverdy Johnson came to me, but I was so stupid and stubborn that I could not be induced to reappoint them. He went to Andrew Johnson, sent for me and asked me to reinstate these men. I refused to do so. He said: 'Reinstate them, even if it is only for one day, I will promise that they will resign. Thinking to do Johnson a service in keeping him from a great blunder I told him, that on that hour would do these men, as well as one day, and I unfolded their intent, but Johnson insisted on their being reinstated. I refused and named myself. Johnson then removed Gen. Sheridan and appointed Gen. Hancock. He called Hancock to Washington to instruct him in defeating the laws of Congress concerning reconstruction. Instead of sending for Hancock I went to his room and said: 'General, you and I are army officers holding high positions. Without regard to party, it is our duty to enforce the laws of Congress.' He said: 'Well, I am opposed to nigger domination.' I said: 'General, it is not a question of nigger domination; it is a question of doing our sworn duty.' He said: 'Well, I am opposed to nigger domination.' He then went South and removed the governor and commissioner that Gen. Sheridan had appointed. Instantly telegraphed him not to appoint to office any man who had been removed and to give me his reasons by mail for removing the men. He telegraphed in a long reply, costing the government \$250. I telegraphed him that the reasons were not sufficient. To send by mail other reasons. He again telegraphed about the same points, only not quite so long, costing \$150. He telegraphed that if he could not have freedom to act his usefulness would be destroyed, and that he would have to ask to be relieved. I telegraphed him to revoke his order. He asked Johnson to relieve him, as no one else could. That is the inner history and spirit of his celebrated order No. 40. This order resulted in the loss of many lives.